

## 3.—WATERING.

This ought to be done with the spout of a can for individual plants, or with a rose for a mass of them. The watering-pot must be held as low as possible during the operation, that the particles of the earth may not be washed into a crust. When watering with a rose, too, it will be necessary to stir the surface of the ground occasionally, or it will become baked, and impervious to both air and moisture. Watering or syringing over the head of plants is an important part of the process.

After watering has once been begun with any out-door plants, it will be proper to continue it regularly until rain occurs; otherwise the plants will suffer: almost more than if they had been left entirely to themselves. If there is no danger from frost, the evening is the best period for watering plants, as it allows them the whole night for the purpose of imbibing and profiting by it. The early morning is the safer at other seasons. Plants in pots will require to be watered with great constancy, but discrimination; giving to each only just what it is seen to need. They should be watered solely in mild weather during winter, as wetness conduces to injury by frost.—*Kemp's Principle of Gardening.*

SOAP SUDS FOR VINES.—A. J. Downing, editor of the Horticulturist, says, "I have seen the Isabella grape produce three thousand fine clusters of well-ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash."

## SCIENTIFIC.

## VENTILATION.

*To School Masters and the Parents of School Children throughout Canada:*

Now that the necessity of the ventilation of School houses is beginning to be felt as well as read about, it is only necessary for me to remind you that our Schools are the nurseries of most of the diseases which affect the adult population of our land. I have great pleasure in now informing you that I have found a remedy, and that after eight years of incessant labour, and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in experiments, I have reduced spontaneous or natural Ventilation to a science—an unerring and universal system, which has never before been accomplished by any man. As some evidence of this, I beg to refer you to the two subjoined documents.

This School-house is the only building which has ever been built for the purpose of carrying out my system.

As hundreds of School-houses must of necessity be erected every year, and as the building season is rapidly advancing—I take the earliest opportunity of apprising you that no building can be ventilated unless it is expressly built for it; and I think that, considering the public importance of the subject, I may fairly call upon the Press of the Province to aid me in spreading this information before the public.

As much of my time as my business will admit of, will cheerfully be devoted to the instructing of builders as to the mode of building for this purpose; and I think I may venture to say, that I can make myself understood by any practical man of good judgment, merely by writing. And further, I will do my utmost to find time for a personal inspection of the work, if within any reasonable distance of this place and water communication, during this summer.

Your obedient servant,

H. RUTTAN.

Cobourg, 5th May, 1852.

P. S.—To save time, send me a rough plan of the building you want. H. R.

*Testimonials from Lynn, Massachusetts.*

LYNN, April 12th, 1852.

HENRY RUTTAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—Since you were here and viewed the working of your system of Ventilation in my School-house, and informed me that it was the first building in the United States ventilated upon your principle, it occurred to me that it might be useful to you to have my testimony in its favor, for you to refer to; and therefore I cheerfully enclose you the following:

To H. Ruttan, Esq.

SIR,—I have been a Teacher many years and found myself fast wearing out without reflecting upon the real cause. I find now, after having taught one winter in a Ventilated room (for after experiencing your system I do not call anything I have hitherto seen ventilation), I feel as if I had a new lease of my life, and hope to end my days in my loved avocation, instead of feeling at night, as formerly under the hot air and stove system in winter, almost used up, if I may so express myself, with head-ache, a soreness of the throat, and general depression of spirits, I feel as if I had at the end of each day enjoyed a holiday, and what is of more importance still, I see the same joyous expression upon the faces of my hundred pupils.

As it respects the warming, the economy in fuel of your system over that of all others is quite apparent. This I attribute to the exhaustion of the air under the floor which not only draws off the cold which is always found between the joists, but serves the purpose of warming the floor boards or the under side as well as the upper.

You may make what use you like of this.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SHOREY,

Principal of the Howard School.

N. B.—Boston is supposed to have the best ventilated school-houses in the Union, but there is nothing there to be compared with yours.

J. L. S.

CITY OF LYNN, Mass., April 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. John L. Shorey is, and has been for eight years past, a teacher of one of the principal Schools in this city.